Today’s Agenda

- Why/What of AICP
- Eligibility and Application
- Background and Tips
- Content
What is AICP – American Institute of Certified Planners?

- APA’s professional institute

To be AICP, a planner must:
- meet requirements for education and experience,
- pass the AICP exam,
- pledge to uphold ethical standards (AICP Code of Ethics), and
- engage in ongoing professional development (Certification Maintenance)
Why AICP?

- Demonstration to elected officials, community leaders, and employers of a commitment to excellence
- Potential employment
- Salary survey
Eligibility

- Current APA member
- Submit online application meeting education and experience criteria
- Fee of $485
- Pass exam

APA website – www.planning.org and the Exam Candidate Bulletin for all the details
Education and Experience Criteria

Education
- Graduate planning degree (PAB): 2 years
- Bachelors planning degree (PAB): 3 years
- Graduate planning degree (non-PAB): 3 years
- Other degree: 4 years
- No college degree: 8 years

Experience – *Professional Planning as defined by AICP*
- Apply a planning process appropriate to the situation
- Employ an appropriately comprehensive point of view
- Involve a professional level of responsibility and resourcefulness
- Influence public decision making in the public interest
Education and Experience

- Verifications!!!
  - For degrees and all employment you are claiming as professional planning experience
  - Check dates carefully
Test Windows – 2 weeks

- May: Application due in January after being open for approximately 5 weeks; response in March
- November: Application due in July after being open for approximately 5 weeks; response in September
- Early bird: earlier deadline, earlier notification
- Approvals (ATT) and incompletes notified by email
- Denials issued by letter
Need to know…

- Schedule on your own with Prometric
- Approvals are good for 4 exam cycles, but need to inform APA if not taking the exam in the next window
- APA Exam Bulletin and APA staff for any questions – don’t wait until it’s too late
Test Background

- 170 multiple choice questions, including 20 sample questions
- 3 ½ hours to complete (brief tutorial before exam)
- Scoring on a scale, pass rate is approximately 65%

Test centers
- Arrive 30 minutes early for paperwork
- Take required IDs – make sure name and spelling is matching
- Calculator/paper/pencil provided

Study early and often
- Identify weak areas
- Study groups and practice exams
- Make use of resources appropriate for your background
Test Content

- History, Theory and Law – 15%
- Plan Making and Implementation – 30%
- Functional Areas of Practice – 25%
- Spatial Areas of Practice – 15%
- Public Participation and Social Justice – 10%
- AICP Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct – 5%

These 3 areas make up 70% of the exam – expect lots of approach & process questions

Review the APA outline of material
Allocate study time according to the APA outline and your own background
Sample Question

An urban municipality has received grant funding to restore riparian buffers in order to improve the untreated water quality of the municipality's public water, which is drawn partially from surface waters. Which of the following steps is not necessary to get the project underway?

A. Research existing databases for information on water quality within the source waters' watershed.
B. Determine ownership of parcels along all surface waters within the municipality.
C. Review aerial photography to assess conditions adjacent to waterways within the source waters' watershed.
D. Research the most effective riparian buffer restoration methods for water quality improvement (such as differing buffer widths and vegetation type).
E. Contact adjacent municipalities that contain any of the source waters' watershed.

Answer: B. This exact step is not needed. Determining ownership for certain parcels in the source watershed will likely be needed later in the process.
Sample Question

Advocacy planning is associated closely with Paul Davidoff and Saul Alinsky. Which of the following was the significant effect of the advocacy movement?

A. Assisted single women with children find employment.
B. Caused social planning to move from back room negotiations into the public forum.
C. Reduced the need for more environmental documentation.
D. Created economic stability.

Answer: B. Questions related to people will not necessarily ask what they wrote or what year it was – they can ask how those people impacted planning.
Sample Question

Which of the following court case(s) is/are concerned with takings:

I. Renton v. Playtime Theatres Inc.
II. Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon
III. Metromedia, Inc. v. City of San Diego
IV. Agins v. City of Tiburon

A. I only
B. II only
C. I and III
D. II and IV

Answer: D. Three points here – one, this is an example of a tiered question. Two, court case questions can be important to mark, or make notes from, since they can overlap somewhat (see next slide/question). Three – this is a simple case law question. See the next slide for a more difficult case law question.
Sample Question

The landmark case Agins v. City of Tiburon (1980) established a test: a regulation is a taking if it can be shown that it:

I. Prompts a property owner to file a lawsuit.
II. Deprives property of all economically viable use.
III. Creates a nuisance on the affected property.
IV. Fails to advance a legitimate governmental interest.

A. I and II  
B. II and IV  
C. II and III  
D. III and IV

Answer: B. Similar points as the prior slide. One – tiered question. Two – marking (or notes) can help you answer questions due to potential overlap of questions. Three – this is an example of a more difficult case law question, focused on the details of the ruling.
Test Tips

Study Materials from PA Chapter

www.planningpa.org

**AICP Exam under Career Center**

- Prior Prep Session PowerPoints
- Ethics presentation and scenarios
- PDC Study Notes
- How to obtain the CPC Manual
- Other Chapter information (NC, WA, CO, RI, FL)
Test Tips

Study Materials from APA

www.planning.org and www.planning.org/certification/examprep

- AICP Exam Prep 2.0
- Ethics Code and Information/PowerPoints
- Policy Guides
  http://myapa.planning.org/25anniversary or Google
- Timeline of American Planning History (or Pathways) – APA website or PDC study notes
Test Tips

Other Sources

- Chapter Presidents Council manual
- www.planetizen.com
- www.studystack.com (search AICP)
- www.oyez.org (legal)
- online forums (Colorado Chapter link)

*Practice exams are critical, but don’t study the questions - pay attention to the format and topic*
Test Tips

Comprehensive Study Sources

- PDC Study Notes
- PLAN 310 Planetizen AICP Exam Preparation Course ($129)
- APA AICP Exam Prep 2.0 ($195)

These generally review all topics noted in the APA outline of test content
AICP Certification Exam Selected Readings

The following list may help planners who are preparing to take the AICP examination. Please note that the readings are presented with two cautions:

- No reading list can span the entire range of material in the AICP Exam. As a result, the list is not a substitute for professional planning experience and education. It is not expected that exam takers will have read all the resources cited.
- The readings are intended as guidelines only. The AICP exam questions are not drawn from these readings directly, but are developed from materials of similar content.

**General Reference**

**Books**


**APA General References**

- Planning magazine
- Journal of the American Planning Association
- PAS Reports
- Planning & Environmental Law
- Policy Guides

**L. History, Theory and Law**

Test Tips

- Get plenty of rest for the exam
- Dress in layers
- Eat before the exam
- Arrive early
- Answer every question
- Use the “marking” option
- Think of answer before reviewing choices
- Skim answers before reading long questions
- Do math twice
- Think national
- Think APA
History, Theory, and Law – 15%

- History of planning – refer to Green Book and Timelines (or Pathways) of American Planning History, know people and events, philosophies and movements
- Planning law – amendments (1, 5, and 14) and case law
- Theory of planning - synoptic rationality, incremental, transactive, advocacy, radical, utopianism
- Patterns of human settlement
Plan Making and Implementation – 30%

- Visioning and goal setting
- Quantitative and qualitative research methods
- Collecting, organizing, analyzing and reporting data
- Demographics and economics
- Natural and built environment
- Land use and development regulations
- Application of legal principles
- Environmental analysis
- Growth management techniques

- Budgets and financing options
- GIS/spatial analysis and information systems
- Policy analysis and decision making
- Development plan and project review
- Program evaluation
- Communications techniques
- Intergovernmental relationships
- Stakeholder relationships
- Project and program management
Functional Areas of Practice – 25%

- Community development
- Comprehensive or long range planning
- Development regulation or administration
- Economic development and revitalization
- Economic analysis and forecasting
- Educational, institutional, or military facilities planning
- Energy policy
- Food system planning
- Growth management
- Hazard mitigation and disaster planning
- Historic preservation
- Housing
- Infrastructure
- Labor force or employment
- Land use
- Natural resources and the environment
- Parks, open space, and recreation
- Planning law
- Policy planning
- Public services
- Social and health services
- Transportation
- Urban design

Understand the history, legislative background, terminology, and implementation tools for these topics – and how to plan for them!
Spatial Areas of Practice – 15%

- Planning at national level (environmental, housing, transportation)
- Planning for multi-state or bi-state regions (TVA, transportation)
- Planning for state (environmental)
- Planning for sub-state region (Outer Banks)
- Planning at county level (hazard mitigation planning, growth management)
- Planning for urban areas (infill, redevelopment)
- Planning for suburban areas (old and new, sprawl, infrastructure)
- Planning for small town (infrastructure, economic opportunity)
- Corridors (transportation, environmental)
- Neighborhoods (access to services, walkability)
- Waterfronts (hazard mitigation, access and economic opportunity)
- Historic districts or areas (National Register and local)
- Downtowns (mixed use, signage, events/tourism)

Why plan at all of these different levels?  
Because the resource demands it.
Public Participation and Social Justice – 10%

- Public involvement planning
- Public participation techniques
- Identifying, engaging, and serving underserved groups
- Social justice issues, literature, and practice
- Working with diverse communities
- Coalition building

Understand techniques and how they function and when they are best used

Know names - Alinsky, Davidoff, Arnstein

Understand basic social justice issues and approaches to solving them
AICP Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct – 5%

- Four sections

  - **Principles to Which We Aspire** – responsibility to the public, clients, employers, profession, and colleagues, no sanctions for violating
  - **Our Rules of Conduct** – 26 rules that you can be sanctioned for violating, many on accurate information and conflict of interest
  - **Our Code Procedures** – informal advice, formal advice, charges of misconduct
  - **Planners Convicted of Serious Crimes** – automatic suspension of AICP

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